

ADVERTISEMENTS by the Hongkong Daily Press, with the best in English and under the best of circumstances at the DAILY PRESS' OFFICE. All proofs are read and all work superintended by Englishmen. Always equal and generally superior to that done anywhere else. Estimates given.

NOTICE OF ALL KINDS at the moderate price of 10c per word. DAILY PRESS' OFFICE. All proofs are read and all work superintended by Englishmen. Always equal and generally superior to that done anywhere else. Estimates given.

No. 12,779 號九十七百七十二年正月五日星期二

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1899.

二月十四日

號四十九百八十八年正月二十二日

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, have this day appointed Messrs. TAI WO & CO. as our Local Agents to sell our famous Shakan, Katsuo, Shimegami, and Uyeki Cons. For Particulars please refer to the same Office, No. 22, Queen's Road Central.

TANIGUCHI, KATO & CO.

of Meiji.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1899. [463]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1899.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd February.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD. Price 50c for the Meeting.

Tickets for the Day may be purchased at the Gate; Price 32c each.

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. FOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1899. [464]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE during the Races on the 2nd, 23rd, and 24th inst.

T. F. FOUGH,

Clock of the Course.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1899. [465]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO SERVANTS will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the RACE-COURSE during the Race-Day without Tickets, which can be had on application to the Undersigned.

T. F. FOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1899. [466]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 63.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held on the spot, on MONDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1899, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command of

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 4th February, 1899. [467]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS WANTED.

W. L. T. 2,226 .... 1 Case Merchandise  
T. L. W. 500 .... 1 Box  
500/8 .... 6 Cases Shells  
500/13 .... 12  
500/1 .... 1  
500/1 .... 1 Case Hardware  
500/1 .... 1 Lamp Goods  
500/1 .... 1 Boxes  
Gentle ex. S. P. de. *Salutique* arrived here  
on the 1st September, 1898, per L. G. M. Str.  
Darnfield from Aden.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1899. [469]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"NANYANG."

Captain Lehman, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at DAVIDSON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPEAUX & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1899. [460]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"KOHINUR."

Captain H. Elliot, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1899. [461]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COCHIN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, AND LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship

"OOPACK."

J. Barber, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 1st March.

For Freight, &c., apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1899. [471]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

FROM ANTHONY DUNN, DORT, SAID, TEEZ, AND STRAITS.

Companys of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Other goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 1 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods cleared by the 10th February, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and compensated to the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1899. [472]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM TRIESTE, FIUME, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"TRISTE"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings Cargo —

From Trieste, ex. a. *Amphitrite*, transhipped at Bombay.

From Venice, ex. a. *Massimiliano*, and *Cortesina*, transhipped at Trieste.

From Alexandria, ex. a. *Melpomena* transhipped at Colombo.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the office of the undersigned before NOON on the 20th February, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 20th February will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1899. [473]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"W. A. YOUNG."

Captain Harder, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1899. [474]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"B. R. D. S."

as she now lies in Nagasaki Harbour.

Buy in 1898 by Wm. DODD & Sons at Nagasaki, Length 300 feet, Breadth 40 feet, Depth 21 feet, Gross Tonnage 3,688 tons, Effective Horse Power of Engines 2,500.

Capacity of holds 4,550 tons of 40 cubic feet.

The Engines are in excellent preservation and the vessel, with some repairs, could be put in thorough sea-going condition, or she could be converted into an admiral's Hulk or Receiving Ship.

Private offers for the purchase of the vessel will be entertained in the meantime.

For further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1899. [475]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"W. A. YOUNG."

Captain Harder, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1899. [476]

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H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1899. [477]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM MIDDLEBOROUGH, SOUTH AMPTON, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FUTAMI MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods

will be delivered from Aden under

the following conditions:

1. All ship's damaged packages must be left in

the Godowns and a certificate of the damage

obtained from the Godown Company and sent

to this office within ten days after the vessel's

arrival here, after which no claim will be re-

cognized.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Hongkong, 14th February, 1899. [478]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM MIDDLEBOROUGH, SOUTH AMPTON,

AND SINGAPO

## INTIMATIONS:

## EYE-SIGHT.

Mr. N. LAZARUS,  
Optician, of London and Calcutta, may  
be consulted for SPECTACLES at

FLETCHER & CO'S PHARMACY,  
(Opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL).

Bathing Hours: 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A great proportion of extracts and diseases affecting those dwelling in India occur to those having some deficiency in the construction of the eye.—the many forms of "Eye Strain" and in various forms of disease. Glasses specially adapted in India to those requiring them are now and preserve the sight.

Constituting, therefore, headache, spells of disease, when really such, even the letters running together, any of these symptoms indicate a deficiency in the form of the eye requiring glasses only to correct and cure.

Mr. LAZARUS supplies his SPECTACLES only after testing the sight.

ADVICE FREE.

[458]



A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS

SHERRIES.

B—SUPERIOR PALE DRY, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	\$10.80
C—MANZANILLA, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, White Capsule.....	12.00
CC—SUPERIOR OLD DRY, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, Red Seal Capsule.....	12.00
D—VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule. (Old Bottled).....	14.40
E—EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	20.40

B, C, and CC are excellent dinner Wines and suitable for invalids and delicate stomachs. D and E are after-dinner Wines of a very superior vintage. All are true Xeres Wines.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

[28]

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA,  
SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,  
MALAY STATES, NEITHER-  
LANDS, INDIA, PHILIP-  
PINES, BORNEO, &c.  
FOURTEEN EDITION  
1859

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ISSUE

The Daily Press,  
HONGKONG, February 14th, 1859

Two speeches made at the opening of Parliament reveal pretty plainly what the policy of the British Government is to be in China. Lord SALISBURY is all for bolstering up the "Sick Man of the Far East." Great Britain, says his lordship, "must deal with the Chinese Government as is going concern, " securing the execution of treaties and "safeguarding the interests" of British subjects. Lord SALISBURY added that Great Britain did not contemplate any acquisition of territory or the dismemberment of Eastern Empires. The declaration of the Government's policy was cordially welcomed in the House of Commons by Sir EDWARD GREY, on behalf of the Radical party. Mr. Sir JOHN BROWNE, Parli.mentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, in the course of the debate, said he anticipated great results from the opening of Nanking, and deplored hostility and jealousy towards other Powers. Sir EDWARD GREY echoed this sentiment, and went step, further by advocating a cordial understanding with Russia. No Englishman, will, we imagine, object to a fair and proper understanding with Russia, if it can be arrived at and put on a stable basis. Great Britain has no desire to interfere with the march of civilization than half a dozen wars, or that any commercial or educational propaganda could accomplish in a quarter of a century. It is not surprising that Russia should desire for the Pacific terminus of that important line an ice-free port and one that can be defended from attack and at the same time be developed into a great commercial emporium. That she should take advantage of China's weakness to secure the realization of this project cannot be wondered at. It is certain as fate that the Peking Government would never have yielded an inch of soil or a single

advantage to Russia if she could have ventured to refuse them. The insistence shown by the Chinese Government in demanding the retrocession of the Kukluk in 1851 is sufficient proof of the spirit that animated the Mandarins when they thought that China was strong enough to press for the restoration of her ancient rights. The Russian Government have waited and watched for their opportunity; they took exceedingly good care that Japan should not secure a footing on the Liukung peninsula; and when the time seemed ripe they put in their claim for the reversion of that territory with a success that ten years ago could neither have been foreseen nor expected. Had they failed to strike at the golden moment they would certainly not have been true to their traditions. But while this step was natural on their part, it was only right that Great Britain should, on her part, see to the protection of her own goods. No understanding had been arrived at with Russia, in her diplomacy combines some of the Oriental subtlety with the keenness of Western statesmen, and there was a danger at one time of a collision, which would have been unfortunate probably for all parties. Sir EDWARD GREY's proposal, therefore, that a cordial understanding with Russia should be sought and obtained is worthy of careful consideration, and we trust will yet be carried into effect by the British Foreign Office.

The great results anticipated by Mr. BROWNE from the opening of Nanking will, we sincerely hope, be fully realized. The trade of the West River is yet in its infancy, but it is in course of development, and if vigorously guarded and watched over will assuredly become of great value, both to this colony and foreign industry generally. But this development can only be subject to certain conditions. The West River must be opened along its entire length free from the restrictions which will prevent it and which prevent foreign shipping from participating in it except under such disadvantages as must end in exclusion. There must be equality of treatment in the carriage of native goods by foreign and Chinese steamers from place to place on the inland waterways; the Inland Water Regulations must be made applicable to all inland waters, to all steamers using them whether going between Treaty Ports or not. The North and East Rivers should also be opened along their entire navigable courses, being part of the great inland system of waterways in South China, and, lastly, a determined crusade against piracy must be undertaken on the West River. At present there is no security for trade and very little for life. A system for efficiently policing the river and of restoring order in the villages and towns in the delta must be devised, and necessary placed in the hands of the Chinese officials. The Chinese officials are so hopelessly corrupt and so grossly incompetent that it seems absolutely useless to expect any effective system to be evolved by them unassisted. The Viceroy of the Two Kuang might, however, be induced to appoint a European with Chinese and European assistants to raise a sort of marine police to patrol the waterways and protect honest traders.

This proposal to establish a Church of England day and boarding school for girls, chiefly Eurasians, will no doubt command public support on general principles, but the scheme as put forward at the meeting held at St. Paul's College on Thursday last seems to call for some modification. The school is principally designed, as we understand, to provide for the children of irregular unions between European men and Chinese females. Such children, not enjoying the advantages of wholesome home influence, are fit objects for the solicitude of the charitable disposed. No one would wish to visit the indiscretions of the father, on the children, and it is, moreover, the duty of every community, either through the machinery of the state or by private effort, to see that every child, no matter what its origin, is provided with a sound elementary education. But the education proposed to be given in the Church of England School for Girls is to be a "liberal" education, and from the speeches made at the meeting it would appear that the word "liberal" as used in the resolution is intended to carry its usual meaning, namely, that of a high class education. Placing that construction on the resolution the public may possibly have some difficulty in understanding why the children of irregular unions should be selected by public charity for educational advantages that can be enjoyed by only a limited proportion of the children of lawful wedlock. There are, for instance, the children of the police, of the Naval Yard employees, and of many other small-salaried Europeans, for whom no one thinks of providing any education superior to that obtainable in the public schools for girls. It is to be a "liberal" education, and will do more for the march of civilization than half a dozen wars, or that any commercial or educational propaganda could accomplish in a quarter of a century. It is not surprising that Russia should desire for the Pacific terminus of that important line an ice-free port and one that can be defended from attack and at the same time be developed into a great commercial emporium. That she should take advantage of China's weakness to secure the realization of this project cannot be wondered at. It is certain as fate that the Peking Government would never have yielded an inch of soil or a single

Chinese constable saw a Chinaman carrying a man towards the house of Tuan and Tuan, opposite the gate, and came up to him and asked him if he had got there and he replied, "A friend of mine." On inquiring the sick man the constable saw he was suffering from smallpox. He accordingly gave chase to the man who had run away, and caught him. He took him to the Police Station, where Inspector Robertson charged him with unlawfully removing a case of rice from a vessel and ordered him to be sent to the magistrate yesterday morning to be tried. At the magistrate yesterday morning to be tried he did not know he was away from his village long enough to do not know it was necessary to report the case to the police. He was brought of a place and subject to others, including the sick man, and when the latter fell ill he was told that if he took him to a boat he would be treated. Accused was fined \$10, and a week. The sick man has been removed to the hospital at Kowloon.

Measles, Christia, Mason, and Woods sold on 6th January the collection of old Chinese porcelain by the late Mr. William Forbes, of Tientsin, between the years 1860 and 1869. The collection of 142 pieces produced a total of 1,000 dollars. The pieces were of all Chinese materials purchased. A powdered-blue vase, decorated with grotesque figures in white and brown, 17in. high—50 guineas (Larkin); a cylindrical vase, enamelled with fish in panels and birds and insects in shaped medallions, 17in. high—78 guineas (Harding); a vase, enamelled with branches of prunus in green and blue, birds and insects on a black ground, 17in. high—50 guineas (Larkin); a white porcelain vase, with long neck, green ground, enamelled with flowers in brilliant colours, 18in. high—35 guineas (Harding). The white-coloured porcelain included a long-necked mottled-gourd bottle, with yellow heads in relief—41 guineas (Harding); and a tall crimson crackle vase—21in. high—36 guineas (Fenton). A pair of old Nanking jars, with branches of hawthorn, 18in. high—52 guineas (Gribble).

## CORRESPONDENCE

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE  
FOR GIRLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS." MY DEAR SIR.—Will you allow me to correct an error in your report of some remarks I made at the public meeting on Thursday last which a resolution was passed, namely, that "it is desirous to establish a boarding school for girls" at Hongkong. In speaking of the possible income to meet an expenditure of \$6,000, what I said was that the fee would bring in about \$2,800, which might be supplemented by a grant-in-aid from the Government given under the Education Code, and awarded according to results of examination. Such supplementation would not amount to \$1,000, but \$200, thus there would remain about \$3,000 to be raised. The voluntary contributions during the first year or two, if the school were successful, it would gradually become self supporting. No mention at all was made, by your report seems to imply, of a large, or other, grant from the Government.

I may, perhaps, mention that two subscriptions of \$2,000 each, namely, from Mr. F. COBBOLD, and from Mr. A. S. WATSON & CO., were given for the school, and I hope this will indicate that the proposal will be favourably received and supported.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

H. F. COBBOLD.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1859.

There were 1,338 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week of whom 118 were Europeans.

Colonel-General R. Willmott is in receipt of telegraphic information that the Philippine Garrison, on his arrival at Yokohama

will be found to be

intelligible.

1859.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE  
COUNCIL.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber of the Government Offices, there being 12 members.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry

BLAKE, C.M.G.

Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCHART, C.M.G.

(Colonial Secretary).

Hon. R. MULRAY BUNSTER (Harbour Master).

Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. R. D. ORMEY (Director of Public Works).

Hon. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. T. C. WATKINSEAD.

Hon. E. BRADLEY, C.M.G.

Hon. J. J. BELL-LEVIUS.

Hon. W. E. YULE.

Mr. J. G. T. BUCKLE (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted as a correct record.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report on Queen's College by the examiners appointed by the Government for 1859.

FISHING DRILLS AND WATERING ROADS.

—REFUSE DISCHARGERS.

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD gave notice of the following questions:—(1) "Are the Government taking steps to provide for the flushing of the drains and sewers of the roads throughout the city by the discharge of refuse?" (2) "Are the Government taking any steps to flush the drains along the approaches either for the proposed railway or of the latter for the construction of the necessary pumping stations?"

(3) "Are the Government taking any steps to intrude distractors for the disposal of the refuse?"

A VALUABLE SITE LYING FALLOW.

The Hon. E. B. BELLORIUS had given notice of the following question:—

(1) "What plot of land lying between Arthurdale and Holme, situated N.E. of Victoria Gap, has been resumed and cleared of the houses formerly standing thereon, and which has for 12 months been lying fallow and unproductive?"

(2) "If plans are made for utilising the ground, will the Government grant a valuable site, will the Government

provide for the disposal of the refuse?"

(3) "If plans and specifications for building on the site are ready in the hands of the Public Works Department, will the Government be good enough to state when it is probable that such buildings will be ready for occupation?"

The Government's answer is as follows:—

"The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD gave notice of the following question:—Will the Government take any steps to provide for the flushing of the drains and sewers of the roads throughout the city by the discharge of refuse?"

"The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD gave notice of the following question:—Will the Government take any steps to flush the drains along the approaches either for the proposed railway or of the latter for the construction of the necessary pumping stations?"

"The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD gave notice of the following question:—Will the Government take any steps to intrude distractors for the disposal of the refuse?"

"The Hon. E. B. BELLORIUS had given notice of the following question:—

"What plot of land lying between Arthurdale and Holme, situated N.E. of Victoria Gap, has been resumed and cleared of the houses formerly standing thereon, and which has for 12 months been lying fallow and unproductive?"

"The Hon. E. B. BELLORIUS had given notice of the following question:—

"If plans are made for utilising the ground, will the Government grant a valuable site, will the Government provide for the disposal of the refuse?"

"The Hon. E. B. BELLORIUS had given notice of the following question:—

"If plans and specifications for building on the site are ready in the hands of the Public Works Department, will the Government be good enough to state when it is probable that such buildings will be ready for occupation?"

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"The Hon. E. B. BELLORIUS had given notice of the following

her treaty engagements. Up to the time of the China-Japan war in 1894 England might have enforced the policy of the open door in China, not by using threats at Peking, which was of no avail, but by using other means. To-day, in our recent case, it is clear that an encroachment would be regarded as an unfriendly act. Now he feared it was too late, and that spheres of influence were being created which would be transformed into spheres of action and authority, the leases that had been acquired being converted into sessions of the leased territory. England, therefore, had to consider how to keep the open door, if it could not be maintained.

It had been suggested to him only the previous day that there was no necessary contradiction between spheres of influence and the open door. In England the door was open to all and foreigners could enter by land, open mines, or engage in any form of industry. It might be said that Powers that acquired territory in China would keep the door open, but it was not so in England. He was very much disturbed by it. He also expressed the opinion that the creation of spheres of influence presaged the disruption of the empire.

The lecture was listened to with the keenest interest by the large audience.

Mr. GIBSON SHARP proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

The CHINAMAN, in supporting the motion, said he believed that under Lord Salisbury the foreign policy of England had been conducted on principles of right and justice and that when we were considering our interests in the Far East we must remember that the home Government had a very wide horizon to scan.

He thought that every one who had heard Mr. Fawcett's lecture would feel that he was much better informed on the subject than before.

Mr. FRANCIS acknowledged the vote, and proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was heartily accorded, and the meeting terminated.

#### SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Sonora*, from Kobe 8th Feb., had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Chusan*, from Saigon 7th Feb., had fresh N.E. monsoon with moderate sea and clear weather.

The Austrian steamer *Trieste*, from Trieste 29th Dec., and Singapore 7th Feb., had strong N.E. wind from the 26th to the 28th.

The Chinese steamer *Marco Polo*, from Shanghai 9th Feb., had calm to Drifting, fresh winds in Formosa Channel, N.E. moderate to west.

The British steamer *Australasia*, from Kobe 7th Feb., experienced fine weather with strong S.W. wind to about 33° N.; from thence to port strong monsoon and high seas.

**GOOD SALESMAN WANTED** for store, some experience, \$150 to commence. Apply to —.

Cave of Office of this Paper, Hongkong, 27th January, 1890. [200]

**NEW AMOY DOCK CO. LIMITED.**

**WANTED**, a Qualified Person to fill the position of MANAGER to the above Company, dating from the 1st March, 1890. Apply to the above enclosing Copies of Testimonials, etc., to the General Manager, Amoy. Amoy, 10th January, 1890. [281]

**WANTED** Agent First Class Reference to Hongkong and elsewhere, and a good firm of Iron Merchants of Charleroi (Belgium) importing silk, nail rods, Iron and Steel Bars, Plates, etc., suitable for China. — J. KEMP & CO., LTD., Cannon Street, London. [400]

**WANTED**.

A SMART YOUTH as Clerk and Typewriter. Apply to —.

Cave of Hongkong Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 8th February, 1890. [421]

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**

NO. 91 (SPECIAL). CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

SOUTH CHANNEL ENTRANCE TO THE YANGTZE.

INTENDED CHANGE OF POSITION OF THE KIUTUNG LIGHT-VESSEL, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in consequence of the siting up of the present channel over the Kiutung Flats, the Kiutung Light-vessel will, on or about the 21st instant, be shifted to mark the Channel over the Ferry Flats.

Her position approximately will be: House Island Beacon bearing N. 32° E., distant 3.8 miles.

The Middle Ground Upper Buoy will be shifted to mark the North-western extremity of the Middle Ground.

The newly formed Channel immediately to the North of the Middle Ground will be buoyed.

DIRECTIONS.

The following directions, which should then be followed by inward bound vessels, are given provisionally.

After passing the Tungshui Light-vessel, steer N. 32° E. with that light vessel astern until the Tungshui Light-vessel is astern N. 32° E. Then steer the Ferry Flats with "Kiutung" ahead on that bearing (N. 32° E.). When within half a mile of the "Kiutung" steer to pass her on your port hand at a distance of two cables.

A N. 42° W. course with the "Kiutung" astern will then be a mid-channel course as far as the South-east Knob Buoy.

In these directions, the least depth of water on the Ferry Flats is 15 feet of Low Water of Spring Tide.

All bearings and courses given are magnetic.

CAUTION.—The existence of the wreck of the Ferry renders it inadvisable to take a more northerly course over the Ferry Flats than that recommended above.

The present Channel to the northward of the Knob Buoy has now only 13 feet of water at Low Water of Spring Tide.

Owing to the transient state of this neighbourhood, and the rapid changes that are now taking place, the above intended alterations should be looked upon as temporary only.

W. FERD. TYLER, Acting Coast Inspector.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 6th February, 1890. [436]

**PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, NO. 1165.**

A REGULAR MEETING of the PERSEVERANCE LODGE will be held at the Freemasonry Hall on THURSDAY, the 13th February, at 8.30 for P.M. precisely. Visiting Brothers are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1890. [435]

**NOTICES OF FIRMS**

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. K. D. ADAMS in our Firm ceased from 31st May, 1890.

Mr. JOHN MAISMITT is this Day authorised to Sign by procurament.

HERBERT DENT & CO.

1860

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, have been appointed to act as Sole Agents for the firm of *Shimoyamata* and from his famous name the "SHAKANO" the "KATSUNO" and the "SHIMOVAMATA" Coal Mines.

TANIGUCHI, KATO & CO.

of Moji.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1890. [440]

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TANIGUCHI, KATO & CO.

of Moji.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1890. [440]

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, have a Branch Office at No. 22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, this port and have authorized Mr. LUK KING NAM to Sign for our firm for procurament and further notice.

TANIGUCHI, KATO & CO.

of Moji.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1890. [440]

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, have This Day OPENED a Branch Office at No. 22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, this port and have authorized Mr. LUK KING NAM to Sign for our firm for procurament and further notice.

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